Vol. 43, pp. 125–128 June 13, 1930

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWO NEW GENERIC NAMES AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA.

BY H. E. EWING.

Attention is here called to two generic names of Mallophaga that are preoccupied in other groups, and descriptions are here given of three new species. These new species are, for the most part, rather unusual in certain anatomical structures, and will be studied further later.

Uchida, new name.

The genus *Neumannia* Uchida was established in 1926 (Jour. Col. Agr. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, vol. IX, No. 1, p. 27) to include a number of species of Menoponidae. This name had already been used by Trouessart (1888) for a genus of Acarina. I suggest the name of *Uchida* to take its place, this name being given in honor of the author of the genus, a taxonomist who has done much to clear up the confusion of generic relationships in the Menoponidae.

Cummingsiella, new name.

Cummings established in 1916 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1916, p. 675) the genus *Dollabella* for a species of Philopteridae, *D. testudinarius* (Denny), living on *Numenius*. Dr. E. A. Chapin has called the writer's attention to the fact that this name is preoccupied. It was used by Gistel in 1848 for a genus of mollusks. I suggest the name *Cummingsiella* to take its place.

Tetrophthalmus transitans, new species.

Head slightly broader than long; temples broadly rounded. Expansions of the head above antennal fossae each traversed by a deep gash for its entire width. Occipital setae, six, subequal, arranged in a transverse row. Antennae short; last segment a sphere with a short pedicel. Right mandible with two powerful hooks, left with but a single large hook, both with a few smaller teeth. Palpi extending beyond the margins of the head by the full length of the last two segments; last segment cylindrical, not swollen.

Thorax longer than head, broadest at its posterior margin and narrowest at the junction of the pro- with mesothorax. Prothorax almost as broad as the head and broadest at its anterior margin; each lateral apex with 3–4 spines; prosternite small, oval, about one and three-fourths times as long as wide, margins poorly sclerotized. The prosternite bears about two dozen subequal setae. Mesothorax separated from metathorax by a lateral notch and an incomplete dorsal suture. It is much smaller than the metathorax and is provided with a small and rather indistinct sternite which bears a patch of subequal setae. Metathorax with divided tergite, a row of dorsal setae along the posterior margin and a few lateral ones; metasternite large, shieldshape, lateral margins unthickened and studded with short setae.

Abdomen with all nine segments very distinct and none reduced. Spiracles very large, circular, subequal, each situated in tergite, approximate to lateral margin of same and each flanked on its inside by a large, circular pore. These accessory pores are as large as the spiracles of most biting lice. Each of the first four spiracles of a side is flanked postero-laterally by a seta, which is larger than the others near to it, and is probably sensory. Pleural plates small, triangular. Sternites well developed.

Genital armature of the type peculiar to the genus. Basal plate a long rod extending forward to middle of third abdominal segment; ejaculatory bulb very long, reaching to about the middle of fourth abdominal segment, its walls provided with spikelike chitinizations; parameres short, stout, but slightly curved; endomeres poorly developed.

Legs short, stout, with inflated femora; second pair slightly larger than first; third pair slightly larger than second; claws large, strongly curved, sharp.

Length of male, 4.70 mm.; width, 1.20 mm.

Type host and type locality.—Young cormorant, Chincha Island, Peru.

Type (*holotype*).—Cat. No. 42849, U. S. N. M.

Described from a single male in excellent condition, taken on the thigh of a young cormorant, in the stomach of a gull, Chincha Island, Peru, October 12, 1919 (Biological Survey stomach No. 156048). This species is especially interesting in showing the development of a sensory seta posterior to each spiracle. In the marsupial-infesting sub-family Boopinae these setae are long and flagelliform and constitute a characteristic feature of the group.

Colpocephalum ajajae, new species.

Head about as broad as long and with deep, angulate ocular emarginations. Clypeal region of head emarginate laterally above each palpus, and also in front at the median line. Labrum much reduced; anteclypeal region (ventral clypeal region) provided with a pair of conspicuous, quadrate plates. Postero-lateral margins of forehead each provided with a pair of subequal, straight spines. Lateral dorsal regions of head scaled about the ocular emarginations.

Thorax slightly longer than the head, and widest at its posterior margin. Pronotum with a straight transverse bar in front of the middle; with

lateral, spine-bearing lobes and a posterior row of ten, subequal marginal setae. Prosternite represented only by a small, incomplete chitinous ring. Mesothorax about one-half as big as metathorax and indistinctly separated from the latter by a slight constriction and incomplete dorsal groove. Metathorax equal in width with the first abdominal segment, bearing three spinelike setae at each lateral angle and a posterior marginal row of ten dorsal setae.

Abdomen long and slender, none of its nine complete segments reduced. Tergites undivided, not reduced; tergites I–VI completely fused with pleurites so as to form on each segment a single sclerite dorsally and laterally; tergites VII–VIII completely fused with both pleurites and sternites, thus forming an uninterrupted ring of chitin respectively around segments VII and VIII. Sternites I–VI free, not divided. Segment IX completely encased in a homogeneous flattened cone of chitinous integument. Dorsal setae arranged into two transverse rows on segments I–IV, into three irregular transverse rows on segment V; into 3–4 transverse rows on segments VI–VIII; central area of segment IX without setae.

Rodlike basal plate of male genital armature extending forward to about the middle of abdominal segment IV; parameres small, short, not extending beyond the tip of endomeral plate; dorsal chitinizations rather complicated.

Legs well developed; second pair the smallest; femora III each with 3–4 ventral combs of small spines. Claws strongly curved, sharp.

Length of male, 2.00 mm.; width, 0.62 mm.

Type host and type locality.—*Ajaia ajaja*, from Corpus Christi Pass, Texas.

Type (*holotype*).—Cat. No. 42850, U. S. N. M.

Described from a single male taken from the type host, at type locality, July 17, 1929, by Dr. Francis Harper. The presence of a pair of quadrate plates on the anteclypeus, which is ventral in position, presents a condition analogous to that found in *Ibidoecus* of the family Philopteridae, where the signatural plate (dorsal in position) is divided.

Colpocephalum scleroderma, new species

Head much broader than long, with large protruding temporal lobes. Labrum very small; anteclypeus (ventral part of clypeus) without plates; palpi extending beyond margin of head by full length of last segment; last seta in lateral marginal row of forehead, long, extending to about middle of temporal lobe, next to last short, somewhat spinelike.

Thorax about as long as head. Prothorax about two-thirds as broad as head and overlapped dorsally by the occipital region of the former; each lateral lobe of pronotum bearing an anterior spine and a posterior seta. Prosternite reduced to a tubercle. Mesothorax small, scarcely half as large as the metathorax, but separated from the latter by a complete dorsal suture; it bears but a single pair of small dorsal setae. Metathorax large, broader than first abdominal segment and with 3–4 spinelike setae at each lateral angle.

Abdomen short and broad, first segment largest, last segment completely surrounded on sides by lateral lobes of eighth segment. Tergites poorly

sclerotized and each bearing a transverse row of setae along the posterior border. Spiracles very small, subequal and situated in tergites near the lateral borders. Pleurites very thick, well sclerotized, and bearing long spinelike setae. Sternites III–V each bearing a single comb of 15–20 small, spinelike setae.

Rodlike basal plate of male genital armature extending forward to middle of first abdominal segment; parameres united and forming a broad parameral plate; dorsal chitinization simple, consisting of a broad plate which ends distally in a pair of stout, curved, lateral processes.

Legs stout; first pair smallest; femora and tibiae of all legs with greatly thickened outer margins; claws rather weak, strongly curved.

Length of male, 1.70 mm.; width, 0.75 mm.

Type host and type locality.—Musophaga rossae from Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo, Africa.

Type (*holotype*).—Cat. No. 42851, U. S. N. M.

A single male from type host and type locality, May 2, 1927. Received through Professor J. Bequaert (Dr. Strong No. 14). The very broad head and heavily sclerotized legs makes this species one of unusual appearance.